

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

Western Oregonians are Arraigning Themselves Against Free Silver.

Two great Georgia newspapers, the Atlanta Constitution and the Savannah Daily, unite in doubting the advisability of making silver the leading issue in the platform of 1900. They both profess to believe that the majority of voters in Georgia are still convinced that free silver coinage would be a good thing for the country, but they question whether silver as the "platform" issue would be good politics for the democratic party.

Commenting on the sublime faith of William Jennings Bryan "that none of us will live to see a plank taken out of the Chicago platform," Mr. Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, says: "The Bryan is unquestionably the idol of the democratic voters, but not a few of the latter are frank to declare that he must put the silver question in the background and make the fight against trusts and monopolies." The significance of this utterance is emphasized by the testimony of the Savannah News that "Mr. Howell comes into contact with leading democrats in all parts of the state, and is therefore in a position to know the drift of their thoughts on political questions."

For itself, the News says that the great majority of the democrats of Georgia "have doubts of the party's ability to win in the next national election if the silver question is made the leading issue, as it was in the campaign of 1896." And then, with ingenious frankness, it goes on to give the reasons why it believes that the silver issue would be bad politics for the democracy in 1900. "The conditions," it declares, "are not as favorable for silver at this time as they were during the last presidential campaign. Still it is impossible to say now what the conditions will be by the time the next campaign begins. Bad times may come within the next year, and they would be helpful to the cause of silver."

It is evident from these expressions of opinion that only "bad times" can reverse the ebbing tide of silver sentiment in the south. The Constitution and News merely reflect the general impression throughout the south that business prosperity and industrial activity have taken the starch out of the silver issue. They are shining examples of the prevailing impression that the chances of the democrats winning on a silver platform will be less in 1900 than they were in 1896. As McKinley had 71 electoral votes to 176 for Bryan, the conclusion must be that the chances of winning on a silver plank next year are less than none.

Not only is the pro silver press of the south thus pronounced against the policy of making silver the leading issue next year, but Democratic newspapers like the Courier-Journal, which always opposed free silver, are more outspoken than ever, declaring that another campaign on the Chicago platform would be suicidal. Free silver, they declare, was a hard time issue; it derived all its power to delude the people and win votes from the conditions of discontent and idleness that prevailed all over the land for the four years preceding the last presidential election.

No such conditions favorable to silver exist to-day. Its relations with the cost of living, with the price of wheat and the wages of labor have been proved to have no existence outside of the schools of theory and mendacity. The democrats of the south realize that free silver is a hopeless political issue. Therefore, Col. Bryan to the contrary notwithstanding, silver will be given a back seat in the next national democratic convention.—Chicago Times-Herald.

BYRAN MAKES A MISTAKE.

The Silver-Tongued Orator Sounds Some False Notes on His Banner-Bearer.

Mr. Bryan, a student of a recent opportunity offered by a banquet to say that "at the present time the gold standard is maintained at the dictation of foreign financial interests and against the protest of a large majority of the American people." The only popular protests which have been heard lately regarding gold are made by people who find it inconvenient to carry around even a comparatively small quantity of gold coin. They are not protesting against the gold standard. What they want is gold standard paper, not always crisp and clean, but always with its face in gold coin. Those men who object to the physical use of gold because it is bulky are of all people the ones who do not want the silver standard, for with that standard they would have to lug about with them 20 silver dollars as the specie equivalent in value of an eagle. Evidently Bryan misinterprets the significance of what he sees in the papers about protests against the use of gold. Few Americans are objecting honestly to the gold standard, because the productivity of the gold mines has knocked the gold out of the year, that gold was "scarce." This year's output of gold will amount to about \$340,000,000. Not over \$65,000,000 of that will be used in the arts. That will leave a surplus of \$275,000,000 for monetary purposes. This will much more than make good the wear and tear of existing stocks and meet the demand for new gold occasioned by the increase in trade and commerce throughout the world.—Chicago Tribune.

Americans never have retreated under fire; they never will! When Aguirre shed American blood there was but one duty, and that was to crush him! He well knew that the Americans were there by the fortune of war, and that, left to themselves, they would have retreated in due season, but he was after loot, and hence his hostile attitude. In such a presence, where is the American soldier to turn his back to the foe? Let the answer be direct, and not evasive. The politics of the situation belongs to another time and another tribunal, but as long as an armed dispute ground with our army there can be neither parley nor condition. "Unconditional surrender" is an expression to-day as of the day when Gen. Grant first coined it.—Atlanta Constitution.

How it is intimated that Bryan is doubtful about making silver the paramount issue next year. Can it be possible that Croker has scared the boy?

—Cleveland Leader.

A STORY OF EXPANSION.

North and Progress of This Country Under Expansion System.

There are intimations that perhaps the high estimates of the population of the United States which have been recently made may not be quite realized next year. It is well, of course, not to place too much reliance on the exuberant predictions made in recent years, yet if the lowest figures at which any body put the population in 1900 be realized the country will show a growth not approached anywhere else in the case of any great nation on the globe. According to current estimates of the treasury of the United States, based on the computations of the per capita circulation of the country, the population in 1900 will be about 78,000,000 outside of the territorial acquisitions made in the past year. But even if the 75,000,000 mark be reached, and the most conservative of prophets put the total up to that line, the expansion will have been totally unexampled in the case of a very great nation in the world's history. When Benjamin Franklin surprised the people of England a century and a quarter ago by his prediction that his country, still a dependency of Great Britain, would double in inhabitants every quarter of a century, he made a prophecy whose truth time has vindicated with marvelous fidelity, for the 13 colonies had then only about 2,000,000 people.

In another particular the story of expansion has been equally surprising. By the computation of the director of the mint the United States produced \$65,782,677 of gold in the calendar year 1898. When the country's gold output started downward about 40 years ago, after the first great spurt in California's production had ended, nobody supposed that the high figures of that time would be closely approached again. The high-water mark in gold production was reached in 1853, when the output was \$65,000,000. All this was the yield of California. None of the other states or territories at that time produced enough gold to get into the statistics. Afterward, with some fluctuations, the tendency was steadily downward until the period from 1882 to 1892, when the country's gold output ranged between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000. Since that time the production has grown by great leaps, and in 1898, as already mentioned, it was close to the \$66,000,000 line, or in excess of the great yield of 1853, when the mines of California were at their most productive stage.

Here is a story of American expansion—the increase in population and the growth in gold output—which justifies the most hopeful predictions which were made in the past, and incite still more sanguine forecasts for the future. The tendency, of course, in a nation as it grows older is to grow slower in population, and this circumstance has really begun to be noticed in the United States. Nevertheless, this country's increase in population will be one of the marvels of the nineteenth century. But in the production of gold its growth promises to be much larger than it has been in inhabitants. The output of the gold mines was more than double as great in 1898 as it was six years earlier, in 1892. The production in the present year is likely to be between \$70,000,000 and \$75,000,000. Nor is the advance in gold production confined to the United States. Some of the other gold fields have now passed this country, but whether they will maintain their lead in the face of our steady increase is doubtful. In 1890 the world's production of gold was \$119,000,000. In 1898 it was about \$275,000,000. In 1900, according to the estimate of the director of the mint, it will be \$400,000,000. The influence of the gold fields of California and Australia is a little over a third of a century ago in the development of the great nations of the world's business and social advancement, and the United States, on the whole, has been the largest contributor to and will be the most conspicuous beneficiary of this record of expansion and progress.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Col. Bryan persists in rising now and then without waiting for the emergency.—Chicago Tribune.

Some months have elapsed since the editor of sixteen to one inclination made inquiry about general prosperity.—Indianapolis Journal.

The anti-imperialists have had their say and it has not amounted to much. If they are rational and patriotic men they ought to give up their unequal struggle against history.—Chicago Journal.

Of Mr. Atkinson, the eminent Boston Filipino, it may be said that first he distinguished himself and then he distinguished himself. The snuffing-out process was vastly the more commendable of the two.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

The American Aguinadists, like Aguinado himself, are not up in international law. It is a well-recognized principle that when one nation destroys an existing government in a territory it is bound to establish a government in its place. The Aguinadist does not want any government established that does not recognize his faction.—Indianapolis Journal.

Kansas is overrun with cheap money. It is not the kind of cheap money that Bryan and Teller are clamoring for; every dollar of it is worth 100 cents. It is cheap in the sense that Kansas farmers who want to borrow can obtain it readily at a low rate of interest. This is one of the beneficent results of the victory for sound money which was won in 1896 in spite of the vote of Kansas.—Kansas City Journal.

It is very evident that there is something like a concerted effort in this country to discredit our troops in the Philippines and give aid, comfort and encouragement to the insurgents. The persistent publication of stories to the effect that our men show no quarter and are guilty of the most savage atrocities, while no attention is given to denials, proves this. The truth is the war in the Philippines is waged with as much humanity as the treachery and cruelty of the natives will permit, and that most stringent orders against looting or excesses of any kind have been issued by the commanders. The officers and men in the Philippines are Americans. That is all that need be said in refutation of the slanders that have been circulated about them.—Troy Times.

TRAITS OF A COMING QUEEN.

Stories Which Show the Personality of the Princess of Wales.

Queen Victoria recently admitted that of all the members of her royal family, excepting only her youngest daughter, the Princess Beatrice, she has more love for her probable successor, the beautiful princess of Wales.

Alexandra, the next queen of England, will enjoy, in a way, all the power wielded by her husband, and will have the full social prestige now belonging to her mother-in-law. For this reason, and, perhaps, because she likes to keep herself young enough to enjoy this, the princess of Wales devotes a portion of her time to athletics. Her waist is a marvel of neatness, and she is a grandmother with five children. To secure a sylphlike figure, which has preserved past middle age, she resorts to the same means as were employed by the late empress of Austria. She exercises constantly, and one room at Marlborough house is filled with automatic side saddles, stationery bicycles and all sorts of athletic aids. She rides horseback—indoors and outdoors—two hours every day, and weighs herself night and morning, to be sure she is not gaining.

The princess of Wales has never concerned herself with state matters, although she must know what is going on. She has always been absolutely indifferent to such things, unless served to one swayed to one side or other by personal favoritism. She admires Aquith, who married "Dodo," and could have secured for him almost any position, but she was either too indifferent or too careless to ask, and the vicereignship, which might have been filled by him to-day, belongs to another. The queen, who knows every line of the possibilities of her statesmen, has ever been a politician, looking for improved service, civil and military, but Alexandra has never worked along political lines, and never will; she is not that kind of a woman.

Alexandra has her little weaknesses—no womanly ones. She is fond of novels, a thing the queen dislikes, and less one of the classic sort. She dislikes famous people, such as authors and artists, for she is timid in the face of genius, while the queen will have nothing to do with any other. Alexandra loves fancy work, and can outlive a worsted dog to perfection, while the queen never takes a stitch. Alexandra notes the hang of a skirt and the cut of the sleeves. Victoria is calmly oblivious to everything except court dress.

Britishers will have something to do to get used to their new queen, for they will have to reconstruct all their ideas of royalty. Court dresses and jewels will shine in the dull old rooms and music and laughter will be heard where now only the echoes startle the shadowy figures of former gayety. Alexandra has been preserving herself to have her royal "fling," and she is woman enough to insist upon it.—Chicago Tribune.

The Case in a Nutshell.

Alabastine is a permanent coating for walls and ceilings, designed to take the place of kalsomine and wall paper. Alabastine sets with the wall. It is practically a stone cement, as hard and smooth as paint, but much less expensive, and is applied just as easily by anyone. It can be mixed with either cold or hot water, and applied with a kalsomine brush. It is clean, healthful, and economical. Every one of the strong points of Alabastine, proved to be such by the test of twenty years, is picked up by every new manufacturer of ordinary kalsomine and claimed for his goods. These claims are absurd on their face. Alabastine alone can prove its durability by the test of time. It is sold by paint dealers, in 5-lb. packages, properly labeled.

Newman Hall on Tobacco.

Newman Hall's biography will be full of gossip anecdotes about himself and other members of the dissenting ministry in England. In his account of his childhood days he mentions that "at nine years old I began to smoke. At thirteen years I left off for good. In my ninth decade I do not smoke to recommence. On a certain Sunday during our weekly work my school-fellows found some dried cane branches (perhaps traveler's joy) and cut them into cigarettes. I smoked with the rest, but becoming very sick I threw my weed away. During seventy years I have pursued my life travels so pleasantly as not to need this traveler's joy."

From which it would appear that Mr. Hall smoked dried cane and, finding it made him ill, gave up tobacco!

Natives of the Philippines.

At the time of the discovery of the Philippines in 1521, there were found in the islands the brown Malaysians, who are now in the great majority, and the small black Negritos, of which only about 10,000 survive. Dr. Britton of the University of Pennsylvania believes that these two races are ethnographically distinct, and that their ethnic and historic relations offer some interesting problems in anthropology. For example, the Negritos believe that if one of their people dies it is due to the black art of these Malayian adversaries, and they endeavor to slay a Malayian in his place. The results of ethnologists and anthropologists are awaiting with interest the results of investigations which they expect that American scientists will prosecute in the Philippines.

Samory's capture rises the number of savage monarchs held as personal prisoners by the French republic to five. The others are King Behanzin of Dahomey, now kept at Martinique; Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar; Ham Nghi of Annam and Dinah Salfour, from the African west coast, who has taken to drink.

A loan exhibit may be seen in any pawnshop window.—Chicago Daily News.

—Sheep will do well on almost any sort of hay, but they need a variety. Alfalfa hay comes nearer being a perfect feed for the general flock in winter than any one thing, and red clover is nearly as good.

THE SIEGE OF TYRE.

It Was Alexander's Only Sea Fight and Was Attended with Momentous Results.

The one hour's battle in the harbor, which resulted in the destruction of the besieged city's fleet, was the last dying struggle of the Phœnic-Persian power in the Mediterranean, and it was Alexander's only sea fight. He made on land his conquest of the sea. With nothing longer to fear from the Tyrian fleet, the besiegers now more boldly than ever pushed their attack upon the walls. The engine on the end of the mole still made poor headway against the massive walls which there confronted them; the walls at the northeastern corner proved equally invulnerable against the transport engines concentrated there; but a weak spot was found one day in the southern wall hard by the "Egyptian harbor," a narrow breach was opened, and an attack was made by a storming party, only, however, to be repulsed. The breach had not been wide enough; the attack had been made on too small a scale. The Tyrians hurried to close the breach from within, but the vulnerable spot had been found, and Alexander awaited only the opportunity of fair weather and a quiet sea to renew the onslaught and this time to support it by a general attack at every available point in the circuit of the wall.

On the third day the opportunity came. The main attack was directed against the southern wall. Here the engines soon tore and raked a wide, yawning gap. The moment their work was complete two great ships crowded with armed men pushed their way in to displace the engine-transports. In one blow Alexander himself and the light guards called the hypaspists, whom Alexander commanded; in the other were picked men from the phalanx. Long bridges like gangplanks were thrown across from the decks to the debris of the ruined wall. In an instant they swarmed with hurrying men. Admetus was the first to reach the wall, and, transfixed with a spear, the first to die. Sharp and bitter was the struggle. From a handful the intruders grew to scores and hundreds. They fought to avenge their slain captain, and the presence of their king inspired them. The Tyrians fought for the last hope, of their homes. Never before had foemen set foot on the island soil of Tyre. Step by step the besiegers won their way. Some scrambled up the ruin and gained the battlements of the wall at the right; others followed, and with them Alexander, at the head, pushed on along the rampart platform toward the north till reaching the palace, which communicated with the wall, they found a way down by its stairway into the heart of the city.

Meanwhile the city had been attacked on every side. Vessels equipped with artillery and filled with bowmen and slingers had sailed up to close range under the walls, and poured their fire in upon the defenders of the walls, distracting their attention and dividing the defense. Simultaneously also the entrance of both harbors had been forced by the fleets, and the Tyrian ships scattered, scuttled, driven ashore. From the northern harbor, where the defense was weaker, the approaches to the city had been captured, and here a force of soldiers entered to join those now pouring out through the palace doors into the narrow alleys of the town. The Tyrians, who had now forsaken the wall, rallied for the last stand before the shrine of Aegnor, and here the battle resolved itself into a massacre.—Prof. Wheeler, in Century.

GENEROSITY VS. SELFISHNESS

One Marked Difference That Is Very Noticeable in the Sexes.

"Women are curious creatures," said the man, meditatively. "At least, my wife is, and I suppose she is a fair sample of the sex. Every now and then, you know, I have a windfall of money, and—

"This is for yourself, I say, impressively, 'now buy something you've been wanting for a long time.'"

"After awhile I'll say: 'Oh! by the way, you haven't shown me what you bought with the \$10 I gave you yesterday. You've spent it, haven't you?' 'Yes, indeed,' she replies, and forthwith produces a cut-glass bowl or bureau scarf or something equally absurd. Then when I object that I expressly stated she was to buy something for herself, she responds that this is for herself and has a double value in that I can enjoy it, too."

"Why, I have given that young woman the money for pair of slippers at least 20 times over, but on her way down town to get them each time she has seen something she wanted for the house and has bought it instead. Finally I grew tired of seeing her with boots on in the evening, and, despite her remonstrances, dragged her an unwilling victim to a shoe store and bought them for her myself."

"Now, a man isn't like that. When he buys something for himself it is for himself, you must wager. No one else has part or parcel in it. And it's not for the house, either. He may, in a moment of deep generosity, purchase an article for his wife, but nothing that is to be used generally."

"All of which is a commentary upon the selfishness of man and the corresponding generosity of woman," interrupted his auditor.

"I admit the generosity, but deny the selfishness," declared his lordship. "The laborer is certainly worthy of his hire, and a fellow likes to have a few things of his very own. There's nothing selfish in that ambition, I'm sure."

—Baltimore News.

A Loan Exhibit.

A loan exhibit may be seen in any pawnshop window.—Chicago Daily News.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The Greenland whale has a heart a yard in diameter.

A horse is never sick on the stomach, because that animal is not provided with a gall-bladder.

With plenty of water and without solid food, a horse will live 25 days; with solid food and without water, he will live only five days.

In the Altona (Hamburg) hospital all cases of tonsillitis or sore throat are now isolated, since it was discovered that 18 patients in five wards, all on the same corridor, caught a case of sore throat from one patient.

A suggestion has been made that all hook-and-ladder trucks of the city fire department be supplied with small tanks of pure oxygen, to be taken to fires for use in resuscitating people who have been partly suffocated by smoke or escaping gas.

A foreign scientist has a new test for death. With a candle produce a blister on the hand or foot of the body. If the blister, upon opening with a needle or other instrument, is found to contain fluid of any kind, there is still life in the supposed corpse.

RAILROAD INTEREST.

The largest railroad station in the world is the new South station, in Boston.

An economy on western railroads is the use of boiler flues from old locomotives for fence posts.

The Siberian railway has already 50 refrigerator cars for taking butter to the Russian cities.

From Baby in the High Chair

to grandpa in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at 1/4 the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

But a Short Time.—"And pray," asked the guest, "what is the claim you make yours to distinction?" "Why," replied the lover caller, "I am the man of the hour!"—Brooklyn Citizen.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn? Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes lighter New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Sore, and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Powerful Incentive. The condition of a man's liver has more to do with his reputation for generosity than is generally understood.—St. Louis Star.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 3, 1899.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 50 4 50
COTTON—Middling	3 40 3 40
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	4 10 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	90 90
CORN—No. 2	25 25
OATS—No. 2	21 21
POK—New York	8 50 8 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Middling	5 50 5 50
BEEVES—Steers	5 50 5 50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 50 4 50
CALVES—Fair to Choice	4 50 4 50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 50 4 50
FLOUR—Patents (new)	3 50 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	71 71
CORN—No. 2	25 25
OATS—No. 2	21 21
POK—New York	8 50 8 50
TOBACCO—Leaf Burley	4 50 4 50
HAY—Clear Timothy	12 50 12 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12 50 12 50
EGGS—Fresh	10 50 10 50
POK—Standard Mess (new)	9 00 9 00
BACON—Clear Ribs	5 50 5 50
COTTON—Middling	3 40 3 40
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 50 4 50
HOGS—All Grades	3 50 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71 71
OATS—No. 2	21 21
CORN—No. 2	25 25
NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—High Grade	3 50 3 50
CORN—No. 2	25 25
OATS—No. 2	21 21
POK—Standard Mess	9 00 9 00
BACON—Clear Ribs	5 50 5 50
COTTON—Middling	3 40 3 40
LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71 71
CORN—No. 2	25 25
OATS—No. 2	21 21
POK—New York	8 50 8 50
BACON—Clear Ribs	5 50 5 50
COTTON—Middling	3 40 3 40

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 46,970]

"I had female complaints so bad that it caused me to have hysterical fits; have had as many as nine in one day.

"Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and it has been a year since I had an attack.

Mrs. Edna Jackson, Pearl, La.

If Mrs. Pinkham's Compound will cure such severe cases as this surely it must be a great medicine—is there any sufferer foolish enough not to give it a trial?

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

More Information.

Tommy—Paw, what do you put water in stock for?

Mr. Figg—To soak the investors with, my son.—Indianapolis Journal.

A sallow skin acquires a healthy clearness by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

A man does not know what trouble is until he attempts to be the whole thing.—Aitchison Globe.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of Guggen's Tarsolene. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

Brain-fog is largely the result of people not wishing to admit that they eat too much.—Detroit Journal.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

The only thing a man can find around a house without assistance, is fault.—Aitchison Globe.



Old friends, old wine, and the old doctor are the trusty kinds. For half a century

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has been the Sarsaparilla which the people have bought when they were sick and wanted to be cured. If the best is none too good for you, you will get Ayer's. One bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains the strength of three of the ordinary kind.

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